

Preliminary study of the missing mass spectra via the $^{12}\text{C}(p, K_s^0)$ and $^{12}\text{C}(p, \Lambda)$ reactions at 10 GeV/c.

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Abstract The missing mass spectra for the $^{12}\text{C}(p, K_s^0)$ and $^{12}\text{C}(p, \Lambda)$ reactions have been studied by using of the propane bubble chamber(PBC) data from 700000 stereo photographs or 10^6 inelastic interactions. The momentum spectrum of π^- in range of 100-200 MeV/c have observed the significant enhancement from the $p+C \rightarrow \pi^- \Lambda X$ ($p+C \rightarrow \pi^- K_s^0 X$) reaction. The missing mass spectra have been observed signals for the $p(p, \pi^- K_s^0)$, $^3H(p, p K_s^0)$, $p(p, \Lambda) \pi^- \gamma$ and $p(p, \pi^-) \Lambda$ reactions. This experimental study will need to continue by a different method of identification for a reaction channels.

Keywords hyperon · hypernucleus · strangeness · 4π geometry

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1 Introduction

The properties of hypernuclei reflect the nature of the underlying baryon-baryon interactions and, thus, can provide tests of models for the free-space hyperon-nucleon (Y,N) and hyperon-hyperon (Y,Y) interactions[1]. The missing mass(MM) method makes it possible to obtain unique information on the masses and the structure nuclei. The possibility to produce hypernuclei in the (p, K^+) reaction was firstly mentioned by [2]. In fact, the recent studies on the (p, K^+) reaction confirm a quite substantial production of associated Λ -hyperons leading to production cross sections for Λ -hypernuclei in the order of a few 100 μb for $p + \text{Pb}$ at 1.5 - 1.9 GeV[3]. The paper presents the preliminary experimental results from the MM spectra in $p+C$ interactions[4]. This analysis with the MM is the first step to explore hadronic systems with strangeness. The event by event analysis will be the next step.

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2 Experimental data

The events with V^0 (Λ and K_s^0) were identified by using the criteria[5]. The mass of the identified 9838-events with Λ hyperon and 4964-events with K_s^0 mesons is consistent with their PDG values. The FRITIOF model and experimental data comparison shown that there are observed significant enhancement for Λ hyperons production in ranges of the scattering $\theta < 0$ and azimuth $\phi \approx 0$ angles [4] in the spherical system of coordinates. The missing mass error is equal to ≈ 80 -100 MeV/ c^2 for the $p(p, K_s^0)$ and $p(p, \Lambda)$ reactions.

3 The missing mass spectra with K_s^0 meson

Fig. 1,a shows the missing mass(MM) spectrum for 3428 events in the $p(p, K_s^0 \pi^-)$ reaction with a bin size of 34 MeV/ c^2 . The curve(Fig. 1,a) is the sum of the background by the 9 order polynomial and 1 Breit-Wigner function. The peaks in the MM range of 3.35 GeV/ c^2 with $\Gamma_{exp} \approx 90$ MeV/ c^2 , S.D.(statistical deviation) 5.7σ (≈ 90 events in peak) and ≈ 3.00 GeV/ c^2 with S.D.= 4.5σ (≈ 40 -50 events in peak.) have been observed.

Fig. 1,b shows the MM spectrum for $p(p, K_s^0 p)$ reaction (7150 events) with a bin size of 44 MeV/ c^2 . There are observed signals in the MM range of 1020, 2050 and 2580 MeV/ c^2 , with S.D. $\approx 4\sigma$ [4]. A signal is not observed in the MM spectrum for the $p(p, K_s^0 p)$ reaction by FRITIOF model. Fig. 1,c shows the MM spectrum for 11118 events in the $^3H(p, K_s^0 p)$ reaction with a bin size of 40 MeV/ c^2 . The curve(Fig. 1,c) is the sum of the background by the 9 order polynomial and 1 Breit-Wigner function. There is observed signal in mass range of $^6_\Lambda He$ (5.78 GeV/ c^2) with $\Gamma=90$ MeV/ c^2 , S.D.= 5.7σ (120-150 events in the peak). Fig. 2,a shows the MM spectrum for 4148 events in the $^3H(p, K_s^0 p)$ (with π^- events) reaction with a bin size of 40 MeV/ c^2 . The same peak in the mass range of 5.8 GeV/ c^2 ($^6_\Lambda He$) have been observed. There is also the significant enhancement in the MM range of 5.6 GeV/ c^2 (interpreted as 6He).

4 The missing mass spectra with Λ hyperon

Fig. 2,b shows the momentum distribution for π^- with a bin size of 33 MeV/c for $^{12}C(p, \Lambda)$ reaction. The fluctuation is observed in the momentum range of 100-200 MeV/c. The 9-order polynomial did not describe the momentum distribution for π^- in Fig. 2,b.

Fig. 2,c shows the MM spectrum for the $p(p, \pi^-)$ reaction (for events with Λ) with a bin size of 30 MeV/ c^2 . The background is the 9-order polynomial function. The peak in the MM range of 4200 MeV/ c^2 with S.D.= 3.8σ have been observed. There are observed small signals in the MM ranges of 4_2He (3.8 GeV/ c^2) and $^4_\Lambda He$ (3.9 GeV/ c^2) (Fig. 2,c).

Fig. 2,d shows the MM spectrum for the $p(p, \Lambda)$ reaction (with π^- and γ events) with a bin size of 41 MeV/ c^2 . The background is the 9-order polynomial

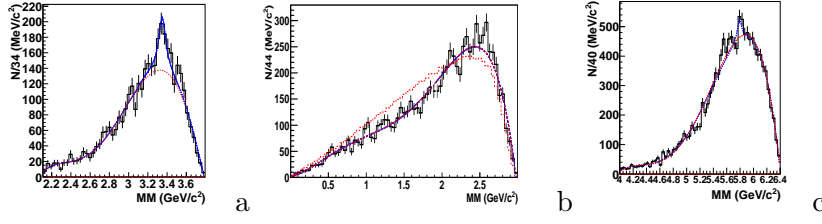


Fig. 1 a)The missing mass spectrum(MM) of the $(p, K_s^0 \pi^-)$ reaction. b)The MM spectrum for the $p(p, K_s^0 p)$ reaction (7150 events). The dashed histogram is simulation by FRITIOF model. c)The MM spectrum for the $^3H(p, K_s^0 p)$ reaction(11118 events).

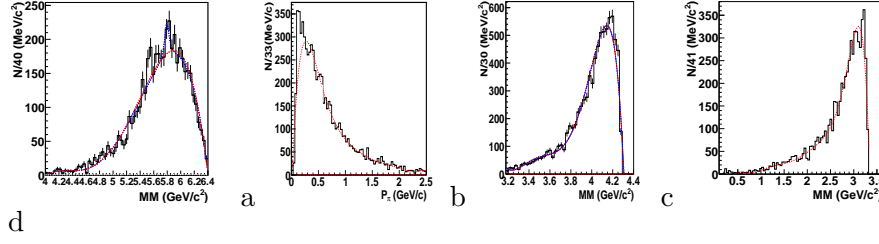


Fig. 2 a)The MM spectrum for the $^3H(p, K_s^0 p)$ reaction (with π^- , 4148 events). b)The momentum distribution for π^- in the $p+C \rightarrow A \pi^- X$ reaction. c)The MM spectrum for the $p(p, \pi^-)$ reaction (with Λ , 7400 events). d)The MM spectrum for the $p(p, \Lambda)$ reaction (with π^-, γ , 5659 events).

function. The peak in MM range of $3200 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ with $\Gamma_{exp} \approx 90 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, S.D.= 6σ have been observed. The same peak is observed from this data in[5] and OBELIX data in[6], what had been interpreted as $S=-1$ tribaryon states.

5 Conclusion

The signals in the MM spectra have been observed only a few possible channels from these $^{12}C(p, K_s^0)$ and $^{12}C(p, \Lambda)$ reactions. These signals for the same reactions have observed with π^- events too. The momentum spectrum of π^- in range of 100-200 MeV/c from the $p+C \rightarrow \pi^- \Lambda X$ ($p+C \rightarrow \pi^- K_s^0 X$) reactions have observed the significant enhancement(Fig.2,b). Then the event-by-event analysis of $^{12}C(p, K_s^0)$ and $^{12}C(p, \Lambda)$ collisions will be the next step what allow identify a channel of reactions by kinematic fits for different hypothesis.

References

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